



How to use the
ULTRA-SENSITIVE
POLAROID[®]
Exposure Meter Model 625

Especially Designed for **3000** Speed Film

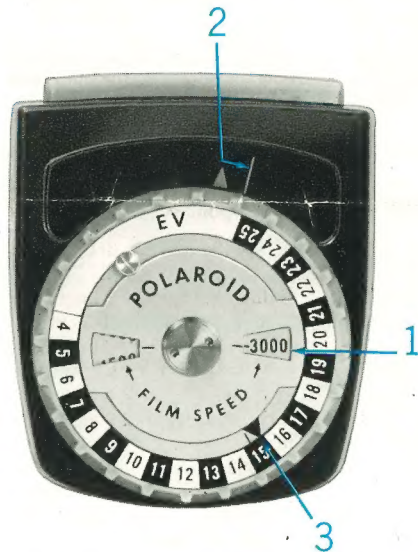
The Polaroid #625 Exposure Meter is an all-purpose meter with extraordinary range, capable of judging very low indoor light levels or the brightest beach or snow scenes. It can be used with Polaroid Land Cameras or conventional cameras, and with film speeds from ASA 12 (conventional color film) to ASA 12,000. It is particularly suited for use with the 3,000 Speed Polaroid Land Picture Roll indoors or out.

HERE'S HOW IT IS USED

1 Turn the button on the inner dial until the correct daylight speed for the film you are using shows in either of the two windows. Be careful to set it exactly, matching the lines at the side of the window.

2 Aim meter at the subject and turn outer dial until the yellow pointer covers needle.

3 For daylight and fluorescent light (which is similar to daylight), read the "EV" (shutter number) setting shown at the tip of the red arrow. The fine line to the left of the arrow shows the setting to use when taking pictures in tungsten artificial light. Set camera to the "EV" number indicated on meter. (If the needle doesn't move, there isn't sufficient light to make a picture.) **NOTE:** Red line is tungsten light guide for 3000 speed film only. For other films, check tungsten speed rating, set scale to closest figure, read setting shown under red arrow.



Please read the important information inside on how to make accurate readings in any situation,

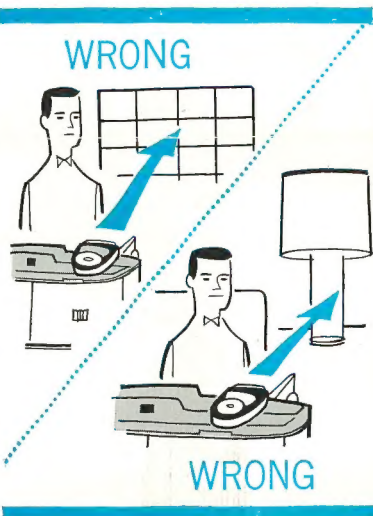
IMPORTANT TIPS TO HELP YOU GET PERFECT READINGS

1 SET THE FILM SPEED EXACTLY If you are using Polaroid Land Type 42 Picture Roll, for instance, the speed shown on the box is "200." Set this number on the meter dial, being careful to match the lines accurately in the window. If you are using the 3,000 Speed Picture Roll, turn the inner dial to the 3,000 setting. Once the setting has been made, no further adjustment of the meter is needed unless you change to a film of a different speed.



2 INDOOR READINGS The 3,000 Speed Picture Roll lets you take pictures anywhere indoors in daylight, and also at night in rooms where illumination levels are fairly even. If the illumination is uneven, as is the case of a room lighted entirely by floor or table lamps, the Polaroid repeating wink-light should be used with 3,000 Speed Picture Roll to erase the dark shadows. The meter is not necessary when the wink-light is used.

Indoor light, either by day or night, is usually not as uniform as outdoor light. *Do not aim the meter directly into a strong light source.* As the drawings at the right show, if you aim the meter past your subject into a bright window or light, the meter gauges the light from the source, rather than the light falling on your subject, and the resulting picture made with that setting is too dark. In this situation, point the meter at the subject with the light behind you, or hold the meter to the side of the subject so that the meter is shielded from the major source of light.



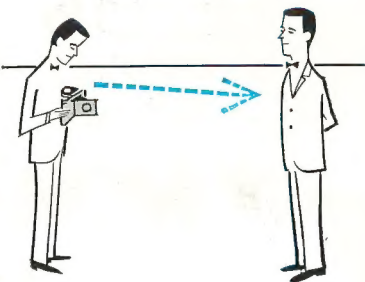
3 CLOSE-UP READINGS The pictures above show the meter clipped to the camera. In most cases an accurate reading can be made with the meter on the camera. However, in a high-contrast situation (such as direct sunlight falling on the subject through a window), more accuracy can be obtained by making readings close to the subject. To do this, hold the meter sideways as shown and bring it within two or three inches of the side of the subject's face, being careful not to cast a shadow.

If you make a reading on the bright side of the face, and set the camera at that reading, the resulting picture will show that side of the face correctly exposed in a light gray tone, without excessive highlights. However, if the other side of the face is in shadow, it is best to read both the dark and light sides of the face, and set the camera for an exposure half-way between these two readings. This applies to a group as well. Read the face of the most brightly lighted member of the group and the face of the most dimly lighted member and set the exposure mid-way between.



4 OUTDOOR READINGS Almost all outdoor readings can be made with the meter clipped to the camera, simply by aiming the camera at the scene you wish to photograph, and making a reading. Only one precaution need be observed; do not tip the camera so that the meter sees too much sky light. Light from the sky is so much more intense than the reflected light from your subject that, if the meter sees too much sky, the reading will be too high and your picture will be too dark.

Hold the camera as shown, pointing slightly down from the horizontal, to be sure that you do not include an excessive amount of sky light. Obviously you must not point it too far down, since you will be registering only the dark ground and the meter reading will be too low. For highly accurate exposures outdoors you can, of course, use the close-up technique suggested in #3 above. In bright sunlight, be doubly careful not to cast a shadow as you make the reading. **When using the 4-S Filter, be sure to set meter scale to 200 speed.**



NOTE: If you own a Polaroid Land Camera with shutter numbers 1 to 8 or 2 to 9 (the original Polaroid Land Camera shutter number system), please read the back page for instructions.

ADAPTING THIS METER for Land Cameras with shutter numbers 1 to 8 or 2 to 9:

Beneath the tray in which this meter is packed, there is an envelope containing a replacement ring giving the original Polaroid Land Camera numbers instead of EV numbers. Complete instructions for replacement of the ring are enclosed in the envelope. A clip to adapt the meter to fit the Model 95 accessory shoe is also enclosed.

CONVERSION TABLE FOR EV NUMBERS.

All present-day Polaroid Land Cameras, and most of the newer conventional cameras, use the EV (Exposure Value) numbering system for setting exposure. This eliminates the need for making separate settings of lens aperture and shutter speed in conventional cameras. However, if you have a camera which does not have EV settings on the shutter, and you wish to use this meter with that camera, you can use the conversion table shown below, which gives preferred shutter and lens aperture settings for EV numbers.

EV 7 $1/25$ at $f/2.0$	EV 12 $1/50$ at $f/8$
EV 8 $1/25$ at $f/2.8$	EV 13 $1/50$ at $f/11$
EV 9 $1/50$ at $f/2.8$	EV 14 $1/100$ at $f/11$
EV 10 $1/50$ at $f/4.0$	EV 15 $1/100$ at $f/16$
EV 11 $1/50$ at $f/5.6$	EV 16 $1/100$ at $f/22$